

HILL WON'T VOTE

For the Tariff Bill, But It Will Pass Just the Same.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS LAST NIGHT

Decided to Support the Compromise Senate Measure.

MANY RADICAL CHANGES MADE

And the Original Wilson Bill Has Lost Its Identity.

THE SENATORS REPUDIATE IT

And Decide to Pass the Bill Which is an Embodiment of Everything Else But the Principles Laid Down in the Platform, and Yet is Not Representative of Other Principles. Nobody Seems to Agree that it is Wanted, But all but Senator Hill Vote for It Because they Don't Know What Else to Do—Hill is Manly Enough to Refuse to Be Placated by Concessions—West Virginia Senators Vote Blindly With the Majority—The Question Now is, What is the Compromise and "Where are We At?"

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.—By a vote of 37 to 1, six of the forty-four Democrats being absent, the Democratic senators in caucus to-day adopted a resolution agreeing to support the tariff bill of the finance committee, including the compromise amendments that have been agreed upon by the many conferences of Democratic senators during the past two weeks. The resolution was presented by Senator Gorman, of Maryland, the chairman of the caucus, and discussed at some length as the session lasted from a few minutes after 4 o'clock until nearly 7 o'clock.

The six absent senators were: Mills, Murphy, Lindsay, Irby, Butler and Gibson. It was claimed that they were all accounted for and assurances were given that they would support the tariff bill. The only persons in whose absence there might be any significance are Senators Murphy and Mills, the understanding being that all others were in accord with any bill supported by the majority of the Democratic senators. Senator Mills was not at the caucus during the day and the call for the caucus was sent to his house. It is believed that he has some objections to the concessions that have been made, but he has previously announced that he would support any bill that provided for reduction in the present law. Senator Murphy's caucus notice was also sent to his residence as he was absent from the capitol. His position has all along been one of doubt, but several Democratic senators assert that he will support the bill and he is counted in the 43 which are claimed as certain to vote in favor of the bill. The other absentees are either out of the city or failed to secure notice in time. None of them have been counted as against the bill and it was said that they would endorse the action of the caucus.

CONCILIATORY GORMAN. In presenting the resolution and stating the object of the caucus Senator Gorman made a conciliatory speech. He said it was necessary to make concessions in order to secure the united support of the party, and he further asserted that it would need a Democratic majority to pass the bill. He stated that concessions had been made on all sides, and it was believed that the measure with the proposed amendments would now meet with the support which was absolutely necessary to pass a Democratic tariff bill.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, the member of the finance committee, who has taken the most active part in the preparation of the amendments known as the compromise bill, made a speech in which he explained at length the proposed amendments and told why they were necessary. He did not discuss, nor read all of them, but selected the most important and those affecting the greatest interests.

Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, spoke in support of the resolution and dwelt at some length upon the concessions which northern and eastern Democrats had been obliged to make and what they had to give up in order to meet the demands of the south and west. He claimed that the concessions that were talked of by the other senators were not wholly on one side. Senators Palmer and Vilas made long and vigorous speeches urging party harmony and the necessity of early action.

Great interest centered in the speech of Senator Smith, of New Jersey, and his remarks were received with a great deal of satisfaction; for, while he said he was not satisfied with the bill, and was unalterably opposed to the income tax, he was ready to support the measure with the amendments which had been agreed upon, although he claimed that what were called concessions by the southern and western men were but small compared with the concessions which eastern senators made in supporting the bill with the income tax provisions.

HILL NOT PLACATED.

Senator Hill, of New York, was not placated. He spoke only a short time, but it was long enough for him to convince the caucus that his vote would not be for the bill if the income tax remained in it. He said his position was well known; he had made his statement before the country and there was nothing to add to what he had said. Whatever the so-called concessions might be they could not compensate for a rider on the bill which neither the needs of the country nor the party demanded.

Without saying so in direct terms, there were none who listened to him who believed that he would support the bill. The vote showed what those who had called the caucus expected. The conferences that have been going on among the Democratic senators for two weeks had given the leaders the information as to how the different senators stood, but they wanted official

caucus action upon what had been agreed to in the conference room. The roll was called in order to place all on record and thirty-seven senators voted in favor of the resolution and one (Senator Hill) against it. The vote was received with gratification, as many of the senators believed it signified that the tariff bill would pass.

The senators present were: Bates, Tennessee; Berry, Arkansas; Blackburn, Kentucky; Blankenhorn, Louisiana; Brice, Ohio; Caffery, Louisiana; Call, Florida; Camden, West Virginia; Cockrell, Missouri; Coke, Texas; Daniel, Virginia; Faulkner, West Virginia; George, Mississippi; Gordon, Georgia; Gorman, Maryland; Gray, Delaware; Harris, Tennessee; Hill, New York; Hunt, Virginia; Jarvis, North Carolina; Jones, Arkansas; McLaurin, Mississippi; McPherson, New Jersey; Martin, Kansas; Mitchell, Wisconsin; Morgan, Alabama; Palmer, Illinois; Pasco, Florida; Pugh, Alabama; Ransom, North Carolina; Roach, North Dakota; Smith, New Jersey; Turpie, Indiana; Vest, Missouri; Vilas, Wisconsin; Voorhees, Indiana; Walsh, Georgia; White, of California.

The two principal speeches made during the caucus were those of Senator Jones, explaining the reasons for and origin of the compromise and giving some of the details of the amendments, and by Senator Hill in opposition to the bill as it is proposed to amend it.

ROUGH ON WILSON.

Senator Jones said that he had seen the necessity for amending the bill, and after giving the matter due consideration, had concluded that it was possible that the bill, as first reported, had not been sufficiently considerate of the interests of all sections. He had then endeavored, in connection with others, to remedy those defects as he saw them, and, in doing so, had tried to consult senators representing all shades of opinion. He gave the reasons why the majority of the Democratic senators representing the south and west wanted the income tax and why the minority from the north and east were opposed to it, and said that while out of deference the minority had been granted the concession of a limitation of the time the law should continue in force, and that while the period had not been fixed, it would probably be placed at five years. He said also that many of the inequitable features of the bill had been omitted, but that the amount exempted and the rate of taxation had not been changed. He also said that the sugar schedule had been changed so as to provide for an advance duty of forty per cent and an additional duty of one-eighth of a cent on refined sugar, with a penalty of one-tenth of a cent on sugar imported from countries paying a bounty on sugar, the present law with the bounty to stand until the first of January next.

HILL'S SPEECH.

Senator Hill, in his speech, took occasion to compliment Senator Jones for the patriotic and intelligent interest he had displayed in adjusting all differences, but declared that so irreconcilable was his opposition to the income tax, he should feel at liberty to offer any amendment he saw proper to any paragraph in the bill, so long as the income tax was a part of it, notwithstanding the resolution. He devoted himself largely to the income tax and said that while he was pleased to hear of some of the changes that had been made, he regretted that the income provision was still retained. He denounced the compromise on this account. He declared that the income tax was not necessary for revenue purposes and he defied anyone to show that it was.

He repeated what he had said in his public speech that no Democratic national convention had declared for an income tax. He called attention to the fact that the demands of the Democratic party for free raw material had been ignored, and said that wool was required to stand alone out of all the list representing the fruits of this demand. He charged flatly that the income tax had been retained for the purpose of placating the south and west and said that because, if for no other reason, New York would have to pay thirty per cent of the tax, if imposed, he should antagonize the tax to the end. He declared that he was not mollified by the limitation of time. If the tax was right upon principle it should go on permanently; if not right it should be expunged entirely. It looked, he said, as if the change had been made for the sole purpose of getting votes. It could not be defended upon that ground, and he warned the party against preparing a bill which would require too much defense and called attention to the probability that it would be necessary to defend the sugar duty to refuters. He asserted that ten or twelve senators had opposed the tax and said he had opposed it from the beginning with such a singleness of purpose that he had asked for no concessions in the bill as long as it should remain—a statement which Senator Jones confirmed.

SENATORIAL DIGNITY

At a Discount, to Say Nothing of the Lack of Senatorial Courtesy—A Day of Blank Nothingness.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.—The Republicans varied their programme when the senate met to-day. Although it was evident a quorum was not present, no Republican made the point and the senate proceeded immediately with its preliminary routine business.

When the tariff bill was called up Mr. Chandler (Rep.) gave his idea of what the tariff bill would have been had the Democrats been true to the Chicago platform, and criticised the bill in its present form as a long removal from that declaration of principles.

When Mr. Chandler took his seat Mr. Quay (Rep., Penn.) resumed the speech which he has been delivering in serial form for the last two weeks.

At 3:30 p. m. Mr. Quay asked the clerk to read a portion of his speech. Mr. Harris, who had been alertly watching, raised a point of order against the clerk reading a senator's speech. Mr. Quay said he was somewhat fatigued, and thought a short respite would relieve him. He had no desire to violate the rules.

Mr. Harris replied rather sharply that he was willing to afford Mr. Quay any relief in his power, but when the senator from Pennsylvania insisted upon working a speech by day and by week, he would have to insist that he make it himself.

"Oh, very well," retorted Mr. Quay good humoredly, "I will proceed." But there are more ways than one of obtaining a breathing spell in the senate.

Mr. Mitchell, (Rep., Oregon), blandly

suggested the absence of a quorum. The bells rang. The senators came into the chamber from the cloak rooms and coat rooms, and the roll was called—46 senators responding. The senators were getting ready to return to the places whence they had come, when Mr. Quay moved to go into executive session. Most of them halted at the doors and answered to their name, and Mr. Pugh (Dem., Ala.) stretched himself out on the sofa against the wall.

When the roll was called he answered without arising from his comfortable position.

"Here, that won't do," said Senator Hunt, (Dem., of Virginia), in a voice loud enough to be heard in the great gallery opposite. "Every senator who answers to his name in a recumbent position is subject to a line of a basket of champagne."

The senator smiled and nodded approvingly.

Mr. Quay's motion was lost—32 to 12. The hour of 4 o'clock, the hour set for the Democratic caucus, having arrived, the senate at 4:03, on motion of Mr. Harris, adjourned until to-morrow at 11 a. m.

The Day in the House.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—No business was transacted in the house. The regular order being demanded it was sought to obtain consideration of a bill. The time of the house from 12:24 until 4 o'clock was taken up in the consideration of the river and harbor bill.

NEWSPAPER DEAL

William Penn Nixon Gets Control of Chicago's Great Republican Journal.

CHICAGO, May 3.—The rumors that have been floating about for some days of the changes in the proprietorship of the *Inter-Ocean* were to-day verified. Mr. H. H. Kohlman, who, for three years, has been publisher of the paper and proprietor of the majority of the stock, disposed of his entire interest to William Penn Nixon, who has been editor on the paper for more than eighteen years. The gentlemen are warm friends but in some points have not agreed as to the management. Mr. Kohlman was young and ambitious and desired to control all departments. But not wishing to create friction he proposed to Mr. Nixon terms on which he would buy or sell and the latter accepted his offer to sell and purchased Mr. Kohlman's entire holdings. Mr. Kohlman was also repaid for all advances made to the company. It is understood that he received about \$400,000. Mr. Nixon says: "There will be no change in the policy or character of the paper."

SENSATIONAL SCENE

In the Federal Court at Charleston—Hon. W. S. Edwards Stirs Up the Marshall.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., May 3.—Hon. W. S. Edwards created a scene in the federal court to-day. A man named Robert Lee Lowe was acquitted of the charge of illegally selling whisky, although Judge Jackson instructed the jury to find a verdict for the government. Edwards became interested in the man's tale and went before the court and caused the marshals for making bogus arrests, touching on the scenes of the fall court, etc. The judge told him Lowe should have been convicted. District Attorney C. C. Watts snook, pitching into Edwards and accusing him of acting as he had for political effect. In the midst of the confusion Mr. Edwards told the judge he (Edwards) had been misinformed and started to leave the room, when Chief United States Marshal S. S. Vinson jumped up to collar him. He was caught by friends. The judge ordered the crowd to clear out.

CAUSED INDIGNATION.

Steubenville Township Trustees Make an Unpopular Dictator.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

STREUBENVILLE, O., May 3.—A storm of indignation rose up here to-day when it was given out that the Steubenville township trustees, after bringing suit and awaiting the result of similar suits, had quietly arranged with the Panhandle attorneys for an exchange of their 1,275 shares of common stock in the P. C. & St. L. for the same number of shares of a less value in the consolidation, with also accrued dividends and court costs to date. Steubenville city and Cross Creek township, who had suits to have the value of their shares of stock found and paid them by law, feel sore at this desertion of their cause, which will be won. The people feel that the trustees have lost \$50,000 by the dictor.

Whitelaw Reid and D. O. Mills.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—Whitelaw Reid and D. O. Mills and families left for the east this morning. Mr. Reid appears to have greatly improved in health during his somewhat protracted stay on the coast.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

In Cleveland yesterday there was more or less trouble with the foreigners, but no serious rioting occurred.

The cruiser *Marblehead* has completed her final trial trip and her officers and crew are quite enthusiastic over her performance.

The funeral of ex-Postmaster General Hutton, late editor of the *Washington Post*, occurred yesterday in Washington. Bishop Hurst, of the Episcopal church, officiated.

Another supposed infornal was found near a public building in London last night. The "machine" was laying close to the government powder magazine in Hyde Park.

An employee of the British embassy at Paris, named Villame, has beaten the cycling record for six hours, having covered in that time the distance of 117 miles and 1,022 yards.

The Supreme Council of the A. P. A. convened in Des Moines, Iowa, yesterday. The president's address was radical and will have to be toned down before being given to the public.

A mass meeting of New York business men last night denounced the senate for its delay in acting on the tariff bill. Charles S. Fairchild, Mr. Cleveland's former secretary of the treasury, was chosen chairman of the meeting.

The editor of the *Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette* spent some time with ex-President Harrison yesterday and to-day will publish an editorial in which he will say: "The Harrison presidential boom is on and there is no use beating about the bush."

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The Present Movement in Europe for Silver's Rehabilitation

IS A VINDICATION OF THE POLICY

Pursued in the Repeal of the Silver Purchasing Law—Senator Sherman

Voices the Sentiment of Conservative and Anti-Free Coinage Men. The Wisdom of President Cleveland's Position and of the Position of the Honest Money Republicans Clearly Shown.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.—The agitation in Europe and notably in England, in favor of the rehabilitation of silver as a money metal is being observed with the greatest satisfaction by the administration, for it is regarded as strong confirmation of the correctness of the principle to which President Cleveland has so steadfastly adhered through thick and thin and sometimes at the risk of his own popularity with his party.

The President has contended that true and stable equality of gold and silver could be brought about and maintained only by agreement between the great financial nations of the world. With this conviction he has been obliged to resolutely oppose all attempts at individual action by the United States, and when the extreme silver men have declared that there could be no hope of consummating the desired international agreement, the President has replied that a firm and steadfast adherence to the line of policy initiated by the repeal of the silver purchase sections of the Sherman act must inevitably bring about the desired result.

THE PURPOSES.

One of the purposes in view then was to relieve the United States from the loss and danger to which it was subjected in the efforts to maintain, unaided by any of the great financial powers, the integrity of it as a money medium. Europe had prospered under the old conditions and was well satisfied to allow the United States to bear the burden. The President's theory was that by suspending further efforts in that direction the United States would cause the European nations to feel the need of a larger circulating medium and to share, at least, with us the hardships of monetary stringency.

Therefore, the movements in progress in England and in Germany and France are regarded by the administration people as evidence of the successful working of the President's policy.

MR. SHERMAN'S VIEWS.

Senator Sherman, in speaking to-day of the London bi-metallic convention, and the telegram sent by himself and other senators to the lord mayor of London expressing sympathy with the movement, expressed the hope that the convention would lead to the calling of another international monetary conference and said:

"There is no division of sentiment among conservative people as to the necessity of retaining silver as one of the moneys of the country. The only question we have discussed in Congress is whether we can have free coinage without demonetizing gold. The general opinion is that this would be the result of an attempt by the United States alone to maintain sixteen ounces of silver with one ounce of gold, when in the open market we can buy thirty-one ounces of silver with an ounce of gold. While I have always opposed the free coinage of silver, I have none the less desired that silver should be used to the utmost extent possible as a money metal, providing only that it would not place us on a similar standard of silver and drive gold from the country, gold being the recognized standard in monetary transactions with all the chief commercial nations. I therefore joined heartily in expressing the hope that the bi-metallic congress about to assemble in London would recommend some plan by which all the commercial nations would arrange a mode of coining both metals as money."

BI-METALLISM.

A Cablegram Sent by Senators to the London Convention.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Following is a copy of a cablegram sent to the lord mayor of London apropos of the bi-metallic convention held in that city. The cablegram was signed by several United States senators:

"We desire to express our cordial sympathy with the movement to promote the restoration of silver by international agreement, in aid of which we understand a meeting is held to-day under your lordship's presidency.

"We believe that the free coinage of both gold and silver by international agreement at a fixed ratio would secure to mankind the blessing of a sufficient volume of metallic money, and, which is hardly less important, secure to the world of trade immunity from violent exchange fluctuations."

The document was signed only by senators who voted for the repeal of the Sherman law, the signers being John Sherman, W. B. Allison, D. V. Voorhees, George F. Hoar, Nelson W. Aldrich, David B. Hill, Edward Murphy, A. P. Gorman, O. H. Platt, Calvin C. Brice, Joseph Carey, William Frye, C. K. Davis, S. M. Cullison and Henry Cabot Lodge.

Postoffice Changes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.—A post-office has been established at Sanoma, Wirt county and Davis S. Hopkins appointed postmaster. The postoffice at Queens Shoals, Kanawha county, has been discontinued—mail to Clondondan.

Steamship News.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 3.—Arrived, Dresden, from Bremen.

QUINCY, May 3.—Arrived, Germania, from New York for Liverpool.

LONDON, May 3.—Arrived, Malmo, from Philadelphia; Mobile, from New York.

HULL, May 3.—Arrived, Steamer Martello, from New York.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Arrived, Travo, from Bremen.

ROTTERDAM, May 3.—Arrived, Maasdam, from New York.

BREMEN, May 3.—Arrived, Lahn, from New York.

COXEY'S CAMP

In Washington Quiet—To Remove to a Healthier Location.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.—General Coxe was conspicuous by his absence from the camp of the army of the Commonwealth during the greater portion of to-day. He remained at his quarters at the National Hotel for the purpose, mainly, of attending to matters incident to the proposed removal of the army's camping place to a more healthful portion of the city. Whichever site is finally decided upon, the Coxeyites will retain their present location as a speaking ground, where the leaders can address their hearers every night.

"We have 525 men in our camp to-day," said Marshal Brown. "We have weeded out all the bad element. Things are getting along very smoothly, and there has been no trouble of any kind."

KELLY'S CONDITION.

His Army May Take Heats Down the Mississippi and Up the Ohio Rivers.

DES MOINES, IA., May 3.—General Kelly's army was in desperate straits to-day. Hope of securing a train except through the governor was abandoned. Starvation stared the men in the face and the demonstration of the laboring people as a last resort was not a success in numbers. The call issued to all laboring men asking them to meet and march to the capitol with the demand that Governor Jackson secure a train brought unsatisfactory results. When the hour set for the march to the state house arrived only forty men were in line, but on the way more were added and a total of 100 men climbed the long flight of stairs steps and filed into the governor's reception room.

General Weaver marched at the head of the column and acted as master of ceremonies. Private Secretary Rhinhardt greeted Weaver and informed the crowd that the governor would appear shortly. The men seemed ill at ease and not in the least violent as they stood about on the velvet carpet. Weaver, when Governor Jackson appeared, began his address, mildly asserting that his mission was a humane one. He said he and his delegation were there to make no complaint, but merely wanted to know if there was any power in the executive to secure a train for the army. He said there was not a laboring man in Des Moines who would countenance any violation of the law, but they were anxious to prevent a disbandment in Des Moines of the suffering industrial army. "All we want," said Weaver, "is to feed these men, our brethren. Their condition is not the result of their own actions." Two prominent labor leaders followed, pleading for the men.

Governor Jackson in replying to them said: "I will lay this matter before the executive council of the state and see what can be done. There is only one hope and that is of securing sufficient funds to carry these men to the Mississippi river. If Kelly will take a route down the river by the way of Cincinnati, if Mr. Kelly will take a boat if we can get him to the river, I have hopes that we may be able to get him out of the state."

Kelly was visited by a committee which requested him to consent to such a plan, and it was thought probably he would accept as he can probably secure boats up the Ohio, which will carry him well on his way to Washington.

A committee appointed to confer with Kelly found the general in a mood to accept almost any proposition.

"If I am furnished railroad transportation to the Mississippi," he said, "I will accept it gladly. I had expected to go by the way of Chicago, but if I can't, I will do the next best thing. We can go down the river to the Ohio and follow that stream upwards to Washington. By this means I am certain I can reach the National capitol."

Governor Jackson was informed of Kelly's decision and immediate efforts were made to get the men out of Des Moines.

Henry Brown, a member of the army, attempted suicide to-day, gashing his throat with a butcher knife. He will probably recover. He is thought to be insane.

There seems small hope to-night that the army will secure transportation out of Des Moines, and as the greater part of the men assert positively that they will walk no further, the authorities anticipate the breaking up of the army here. Governor Jackson spent the day in endeavoring to secure a train to the Mississippi with a view to following his scheme, but to-night has little hope of success.

SWIFT'S CONTINGENT

Arrives in New York—No Display Allowed by the Police.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The Swift and Fitzgerald contingent numbering sixty men, of the "industrial army," arrived on the steamer C. W. Northane, of the New Haven line, at Peik's Slip this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Owing to some mistake there was none of the People's party from the city on the dock to meet them. About ten policemen and some newspaper men were there and just as the gang plank was made fast one of the officers stepped up to Leader Fitzgerald and informed him that his men would not be allowed to march through the streets if they unfurled their flags.

Fitzgerald and Swift got their men together, and the half dozen flags which they had carried were under the arms of the standard bearers.

The Commonwealth's troops to East Tenth street where they took possession of the quarters allotted them in the Peoples party headquarters.

Great Northern in Operation.

SPOKANE, WASH., May 3.—This morning the Great Northern train for the west left this city and business of the road in all branches was resumed. Arrangements will be made during the next two days to start a passenger train east in the evening on schedule time. The road from St. Paul to Seattle will be clear of obstructions by the time the trains from the terminals reach the damaged points. The bridges burned in Montana and North Dakota are being reconstructed. Operations have been resumed on the Great Northern coast lines and Cascade division, all the striking employes promptly returning to work at the orders of the American Railway Union.

If you decide to take Hood's Saraparilla do not be induced to buy any substitute article. Take Hood's and only Hood's.

THE COAL STRIKE

May Be Ended Soon by a Conference of Both Sides.

A HOPEFUL OUTLOOK THE RESULT

Of Negotiations Yesterday—A Call for a Conference on the Fifteenth Instant at Which All the Differences

May Be Settled—President McBride Claims that the Miners Have It All Their Own Way and a Settlement by a Conference Will Be a Great Victory.

PITTSBURGH, PA., May 3.—President McBride, of the United Miners of America, in an interview, stated that there were now less than 24,000 miners working in the country. Should the strike be settled by a conference it will be the greatest victory the miners have won in years. There are 3,000 mines in the country with an output of 150,000,000 tons. Employed in them are 105,000 miners.

The result of the conference to-day was a call issued by a committee appointed by the meeting, for a national convention of operators and miners to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, at 2 p. m., May 15. The call is signed by President McBride and Secretary McBryde for the miners, and for the operators by W. H. Holcomb, Illinois; J. Smith Tally, Indiana; J. S. Morton, Ohio, and F. L. Robbins, Pennsylvania.

While neither operators nor miners' representatives would talk much after the meeting as to the basis of the compromise expected at Cleveland, it is said the miners' idea will be to secure the appointment of an arbitration board on the English plan, which will have full power to settle all local questions of dispute, thus putting a stop to future general strikes.

Kanawha Miners Going Out.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., May 3.—It is reported here that all the Kanawha miners except Winifreda, Campbell's creek and Peerless, have gone out. There will be a big meeting at Montgomery to-morrow which will probably result in all going out.

Tennessee Miners.

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 3.—All the miners at Whitwell, numbering between 400 and 500, went out on a strike to-day. It is reported that the Inman mines will be shut down and the convicts employed there transferred to the Tracy City mines. Convicts may also be put in the Whitwell mines.

More Iowa Men Go Out.

OTTUMWA, IA., May 3.—The miners' convention at Albia to-day by a vote of 65 to 55 ordered a strike. This will take out 9,000 men.

IN THE COKE REGION.

Fears of a Repetition of the Riots—Unsettled State of Affairs.

CONNELSVILLE, PA., May 3.—The coke strikers made an assault on the Fort Hill plant to-day and forced the workmen to flee for their lives. In the melee a number of the men were badly beaten. The plant is now closed down. The capture of the Morewood dynamiters last night, and the attack on Fort Hill has caused the greatest excitement and the feeling of the unrest is more pronounced than at any time.

THE IRON MINERS.

Surprised at the Appearance of Troops. Lawlessness at Iron Mountain.

DULUTH, MINN., May 3.—The striking iron miners were considerably surprised when the troops arrived to-day, but have conducted themselves peaceably all day with the exception of hooting the militiamen as they formed in line.

At 9 p. m. Sheriff Shary received a telegram at Virginia, asking him to go to Iron Mountain at once as shooting was in progress there.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, showers, followed in the afternoon by fair; cooler, variable winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, showers; cooler, variable winds.

For Ohio, showers; followed in the afternoon by fair; cooler; variable winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY,

as furnished by C. SCUNIFF, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 57 3 p. m. 82

9 a. m. 67 7 p. m. 77

12 m. 77 Weather—Fair.

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